The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,971.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Visagapatam	23
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Columbo	29	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Columbo	27
„ Cocconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	1
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,950 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		July.	Down.		August.
Leave Bombay	13	& 27	Leave Bussorah		15
„ Kurrachee	17	31	„ Fao		1 15
		Aug.	„ Bushire		4 18
„ Guadur	18	1	„ Lingas		6 20
„ Muscat	21	4	„ B. Abbas		8 22
„ B. Abbas	23	6	„ Muscat		10 24
„ Lingas	24	7	„ Guadur		12 26
„ Bushire	27	10	„ Kurrachee		15 29
„ Fao	28	11			Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay		18 1

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Tyrrel, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To Sail about the 17th inst.*)

THE fine Passenger Ship "BRITISH PRINCESS," William Brown, Commander, has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will sail as above. Particulars may be obtained on application to Captain BROWN or to FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MARATHON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Marathon."

Bombay, 2nd July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "SUZANNE," Captain Thibaut, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thibaut will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Suzanne*.

Bombay, 9th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH LION," from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

The Ship having put back to Calcutta, and certain General Average expenses having thus been incurred, Consignees are hereby informed that an adjustment thereof has been prepared, and that payment of their respective proportions must be made before receipt of their Delivery Orders.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "British Lion."

Bombay, 1st July 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, quarts,	Rs. 27	per doz.
Do. do. in 3 do.	do. „	29 do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases, do.	„	27 do.
Do. do. in 2 „	„ pints. „	14 do.
Old Tom.....	„	24 do.
Whiskey.....	„	15 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d· and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents (Cox, Gould & Co.), Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Sinala.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effects.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 20th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1"	30' 25'	17' 5'
Horse Power.		*Draught.*		
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.	
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'	

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 3"	29' 3"	18' 7"
Horse Power.		*Draught.*		
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.	
100	500	9·9	15·6	

Carrying capacity 3,324 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	600	229' 6"	27' 72'	16' 10'
Horse Power.		*Draught.*		
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.	
110	550	9·9	15·6	

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT, to proceed to Surat for two months. He will be required to submit Testimonials of good character and evidence of a practical knowledge of Goozerati. Candidates having no connexions in Surat will be preferred. Apply at the Accountant General's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. E. GORDON,
1st Assistant Accountant General.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET on THIRD STOREY at ALBION PLACE, Byculla. 1 Single Set, Furnished, Rent Rs. 60. Apply to "BROWN."

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from the 15th instant, a LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Meadow Street, Fort, at present occupied by the Royal Bank of India either for a Banking Establishment or a Residence. For Rent and other particulars apply to Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 29th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

THE MAHARAJA of EEDHUR desiring to have a STONE BRIDGE made across the HAUTMUTHEE RIVER at Ahmednuggar in the Mhyee Kantha, TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING.

Work to commence immediately after the Monsoon· Applications to be made to the undersigned.

S. C. LAW,
Major, Acting Political Agent.

Sadra, 22nd June 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washeowra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharea, and Poinsear. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and overnight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve,	Orange,	Cerise.	Blue,
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings. Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating, May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power to attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.		Havana Tobacco.	
„ Bird's-eye „		Persian „	
„ Cut Cavendish „		Latakiah „	
„ Returns Tobacco		Oronoko „	
York River „		Imperial „	
Carolina Rose.		Smoking Mixture.	
Golden Gem.		Jewel of Ophir.	

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of CLOCK AND WATCH

viz.	viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.				SILVER CASES.			
Open face		*Hunters.*		*Open face*		*Hunters,*	
Double cases.				*double cases.*			
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.							
10	10	0	13 13 0	4	4 0	5	5 0
15	15	0	18 18 0	6	6 0	7	7 0
20	0	0	23 0 0	10	10 0	11	11 0
30	0	0	35 0 0	17	17 0	20	0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.							
42	0	0	45 0 0	33	0 0	35	0 0
52	0	0	56 0 0	43	0 0	45	0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.							
55	0	0	58 0 0	45	0 0	48	0 0
75	0	0	80 0 0	65	0 0	68	0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.							
30	0	0	33 0 0	20	0 0	22	0 0
35	0	0	38 0 0	25	0 0	28	0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.							
14	14	0	... ...	5	5 0	...	...
21	0	0	... ...	8	8 0	...	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.							
5	5	0	8 8 0	2	2 0	3	3 0
9	9	0	12 12 0	4	4 0	5	5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired· A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS'
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourn Grove, London
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

LOST, on Saturday Evening last, between the Government Telegraph Office and the Band Stand (by way of the sea wall), a DIAMOND RING with an inscription engraved on the inside. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to the Office of this Paper.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANOUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BLOCK in COURSE and RUBBLE STONE for the Nagpore Line, between Mulkapore and Budnaira. Stone of above description is required in large quantities, to be delivered by 1st November next. For further particulars and specifications application should be made to Chief Engineer's Office, N. E. Division. Tenders to be sent to Chief Engineer's Office at Bhosawul on the 30th current. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3rd July 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ½-inch ditto 6s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 30s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times,* will on and after the 30th of June be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
		1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla.)—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim or object in view but to realize a fair but endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can beast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 740, New Do. 170; Mazagons 895; Colabas 1,150; Port Cannings 325; Back Bays 495; Coast and River 410; Bank of Bombay 121, New Do. 16½ premium. Government Securities—Fours 95, Fives 109⅜, Fives and a half 114½. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ..	.....
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	5 0	....	Ditto Ditto New..	18 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ..	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	4 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte d' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
600,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	250	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	132½
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	4 0	1 0	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	199 per share
1,083,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	745 per share.
1,080,000	3000	450	....	New Do.. ..	152 per share
2,000,00	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	150 per share
100,000	5,000	4,10	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	699 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	305
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,150

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
300,000	2,500	250	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	420 per share
2000,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,425 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
140,000	00	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & FoundryCo ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½
Do..	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do..	60 Do. do..	98¼
Ditto..	90 days' sight ..	214¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94¾
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ..	109
Five and half per cent.	.. .. ..	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 10	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. ..	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ..	" 225
Carolus	.. ..	" 220
Mexican Dollars	.. ..	" 220
German Crowns	.. ..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	.. ..	" 199
Bar Silver	.. ..	" 108-3
Gold Leaf	.. ..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	.. ..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY.

	Per Candy.
Commercials	138 to 235
Broach	136 to 228
Dholleras	202 to 230
Oomras	212 to 225
Veraveils	210 to 232
Chaudsi Sawgaums	240 to 245
Dharwars	195 to 215
Daily Sales	350 Candies.
Ex delivery	..
Market firm	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 11th July 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors Capital paid up ..	Rs. 49,97,750
General Reserve Fund	" 33,56,399
Deposits at Head Office	" 1,88,83,888
Deposits at Branches	" 19,61,674
Bank Post Bills outstanding ..	" 14,001
	Rs. 2,78,13,681

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Security ..	Rs. 3,65,093
Credit Accounts at do. ..	" 4,03,200
Bills Discounted at do. ..	" 27,46,436
Bond Stock	" 4,65,587
Stamps	" 5,633
Balances with Agents & Correspondents ..	" 32,44,799
Government Securities	" 29,98,477
Government Reserve	" .....
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ..	" 1,63,89,168
Do. at Branches ..	" 12,05,342
	Rs. 2,78,13,681

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JULY 7.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 5-4 and 5-6 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-6 and 9-4 premium, and small pieces of Rs. 5,000 and under, at Rs. 9-10 to 9-14; sums of Rs. 20,000 and under of 51 per cents at Rs. 14-14 premium; and about Rs 10,000 of 15 years' Debentures at Rs 9-12 premium.

A small lot of Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,880 per share, inclusive of dividend.

Several purchases of National Bank shares were effected at Rs. 153.

People's Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 49.

Another sale of Bengal Coal Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 1,220.

A purchase of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was made yesterday at Rs. 205.

Several transactions were reported to-day in Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at R. 45 and 46.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 320, and in the afternoon sellers were asking higher prices.

Another order to buy Bengal Tea Co.'s shares was executed at Rs. 60.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co's shares were bought, for an investor at Rs. 80.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Wood, Captain, 91st Highlanders, on sick leave, from Kamptee
Lucas, Cornet, Queen's Bays, on duty, from Poona.
Holland, Vet. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Gaye, Colonel, R. H. A., on remount duty, from Kirkee.
Hunter, Vet. Surgeon, R. H. A., on remount duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Leven, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Breville, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Temple, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Hawkes, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Mignon, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Durelin, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Clarke, Major 4th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Anderson, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Bonham, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Murrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH JULY.

London....	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool..	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	£1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1	10s. 0d.	£0 15s 0d.
Overland..	Cotton....	£4	0s. 0d.	£4 10s 0d. 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton....	Rs.	3 to 4	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 13	Arabia (s)	Balantine....	Kurrachee.
	David Malcolm ..	Anton	London, March 27.
	Carnatara	Young	Greenock, April 9.
	Viscount Canning (s).....	.....	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 13	Barings.....	Williams	Madras.
	Janet Mitchell ..	Burnet	Batavia.
	Kelaer.....	Howell	Muscat.
	Kurrachee (s)...	Lang	Kurrachee.
	Tea Taster	Francis	London.
	Sparkenhoe	Butler	Liverpool.
	American (s)	Bake	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Shooting Star*, Greeley, to Havre.
Ship *City of Shanghai*, Grocier, to Calcutta.
Ship *Europa*, Glen, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Semadra*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Esk*, to Singapore.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

(Englishman, July 8.)

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrivals of the steamer "Lightning," Hongkong 21st June; barque "Glenalvon," Liverpool 29th February; ship "Marine Minister," Liverpool 21st March; and steamer "Madras," ship "Tantallon Castle."

DEPARTURES.—Ships "Lord Strathnair," "Dolbadern Castle," and "Arima."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" will have immediate despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .....Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY.....4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
13th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," Captain NATHANIEL SPOONER, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SPOONER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE—FRENCH VIEWS ON ZOROASTRIANISM. Translated from the texts by M. A FRANCK and JULES OPPERT.—Price ONE RUPEE cash. Postage 2 annas.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST, corrected to 1st July.—Price Rupees Five and a Half. Postage 6 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 13th July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENS, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/495, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.
Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of MEER SASSOON MOSES, Hebrew Inhabitant of Bombay, formerly trading as a Merchant in Bombay.

UPON reading the joint affidavit of WILLIAM ADAMS and SHEROOK ABRAHAM, the Trustees of the above Estate, sworn on the 29th day of June instant, hereunto annexed and marked A, and on hearing MR. LANGLEY, Attorney for the said Trustees, I do order that the said Trader and the said Trustees be discharged and released from all liability in respect of the said Estate on the liquidation thereof under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before FRIDAY the Thirty-first day of July instant, in my Chamber, at a quarter to eleven of the clock in the forenoon; and further that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *Jame-Jamshed*.—Dated at Bombay this 3rd day of July 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee the Executors of the late DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor SIR KHODADAD IRANNI, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July instant, on the premises, at the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P.M. all the Estate and Interest of the Mortgagor, BOMANJEE KHODADAD BANAJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, consisting of two beds called or known by the name of "Viva Sequatta," situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 72, containing by admeasurement 5,218 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Dadur, on or towards the west by the ground herein secondly described, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Nowrojee Hormusjee Wadia, partly by the ground of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and partly by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and on or towards the south by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

Secondly.—In all that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35,782 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the garden of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, partly by the ground herein firstly described, partly by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and partly by the ground herein thirdly described, on or towards the west by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the public gowan, and on or towards the south by the garden of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground called Jamboochee Bhat, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Dadabhoy and Hormusjee, on or towards the west by the ground herein secondly described, on or towards the north by the public gowan, and on or towards the south by the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,356 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the garden of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee, on or towards the west by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on or towards the north by the ground herein fifthly described, and on or towards the south by the gowan.

And fifthly—All that piece or parcel of Inam Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,300 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Dadur, on or towards the west by the Government salt batty ground, on or towards the north by the ground of Naoroji Framji Wadia, and on or towards the south partly by the Government salt batty ground, partly by the ground of Naoroji Jamsetji Wadia, partly by the ground herein fourthly described, and partly by the ground of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia.

For particulars of Sale and other information apply to the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Massick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until FURTHER NOTICE. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July 1868. For Liquidators.

NOTICE.—I hereby give Notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBT contracted by the CREW of the ship "TIMOUR," whilst in the Port of Bombay. NATHANIEL SPOONER,
Commander Ship "Timour."
Bombay, 13th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "DAVID MALCOLM," Captain DAVID ANTON, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ANTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "David Malcolm."
Bombay, 13th July 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

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Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

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Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necalet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

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Worked Gold, or Jewelled

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved

RINGS.
SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery

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JUST received, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES.
Proof against Ants, an elegant novelty.

THE NEW BURGUNDY CARRIERS
In several shapes.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

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DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
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(Complete sets in cases.)

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THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS.
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(Complete sets in cases.)

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(Complete sets in cases.)

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(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

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TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

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OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Antique style bevelled sides gilt edges.
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" " " blind tooled and bevelled sides gilt edges.
" " " " " red edges.
" " " " " gilt and red edges
" " " " " groller edges.
" " " gilt corner mounts and edges.
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Tooled and richly gilt sides, gilt rims, and gilt edges.
Tooled and gilt solid ivory sides, gilt back, and edges
Solid ivory sides and back silver clasp and gilt edges

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PRAYER BOOKS,

at Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 14th July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the overal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 17th July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet*
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	July 14th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	..	..	..
China Mail	July 16th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	..	..	..
Penang	..	..	..
Singapore..	..	..	..
Hongkong..	..	..	..
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	Ju. 16th.	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..
Natal	..	..	..
Reunion	..	..	..
St. Helena	..	..	..
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	..	..	..
Busserah	..	..	..
Bagdad	..	..	..
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	..	..
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....	July 14	Tuesday....	October 6
"	" 21	"	" 13
"	" 28	"	" 20
"	August 4	Saturday....	" 31
"	" 11	"	Nov. 7
"	" 18	"	" 14
"	" 25	"	" 21
Tuesday....	Sept. 1	"	" 28
"	" 8	"	Dec. 5
"	" 15	"	" 12
"	" 22	"	" 19
"	Sept. 29	"	" 26

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT'S success in Edinburgh will prove a calamity to Bombay if any mistake is made in appointing his successor as Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. Mr. Chatfield, Principal of Elphinstone College, and Mr. H. Birdwood, of the Civil Service, are named for the office. Both gentlemen took high honours at Oxford and Cambridge respectively, and it is absolutely necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should be a University man, but Mr. Chatfield has had no official experience, and whilst Mr. Birdwood has had plenty of it, as well as educational, his undisguised leaning towards missionaries is a bar, in our mind, to his being placed at the head of the Educational Department. An analogous objection applies to Mr. Hope, who, moreover, has not received a University training. Mr. Peile is about, it is said, to resign the Civil Service, and thus the choice seems to be limited, in this country, either to Mr. Wedderburn, of the Civil Service, or to Dr. Hunter, Principal of Grant Medical College. But the latter is doing far too good work in that Institution to be spared from it; at least for the present. We are driven thus to repeat our first expressed conviction that the appointment should be filled from Home by the Secretary of State, and not left to the patronage of the local Government.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article the other day on M. de Montalembert's recent contribution to the *Correspondant* on "Ireland and Austria," states the present condition of the religious world of Europe with a clearness and unreservedness which is not characteristic of the leading columns of English journals generally. Even the *Spectator*, which professes to be the exponent of the views of the advanced classes in England, seeks the shelter of a cloud of words and a haze of eloquent undefinedness of speech very different from its numistakeable utterances on modern Radical politics, when it comes to analyse the symptoms of religious thought at present manifest throughout Europe. We cannot set this down to the same cause as that which still directs the eyes of the orthodox church towards Popery as the source from which danger to the religious institutions of England is chiefly to be dreaded, when in point of fact all danger from that quarter is at an end. There is really no danger to English Protestantism in the modern outburst of Ritualism. That is a phase of childish folly at which all sensible people in England laugh, (all at least except some very timid people and some male and female "women") and fortunately the majority of the English nation are sensible people in this respect. While the Church, therefore, is erecting bulwarks against the imaginary advance of Roman Catholicism, it is all but blind to the fact that its real enemy is advancing from another direction. We think a study of past history demonstrates this, as well as any faithful analysis of the influences and tendencies of the present time. M. de Montalembert leaves no doubt as to his belief on this subject. In the essay referred to he says (we use the version of the *Pall Mall Gazette*): "I shall not waste my time in discussion with those who believe in the indefinite duration of the present regime; with those who do not understand that the fifteen years' interregnum which our most essential liberties have undergone have prepared for us a revolution to which the crises of 1830 and 1848 will appear child's play. A thousand symptoms, as clear as daylight, demonstrate that this future revolution will have for its watchword an explosion of irreligion which will form a most striking contrast with the principles and manners of the Republic of 1848 from the first days of its existence." The forthcoming explosion of Atheism in which M. de Montalembert believes, is traced by him to the suppression of political life in France, and it may be owned that, while we do not believe he is correct in ascribing his expected explosion to this cause, there are causes in operation in France more specially favourable to the growth of disbelief in the Christian faith, or any form of it, than are to be found in any other country of Europe. In making this statement we do not overlook Germany with its own peculiar schools of thought. Building on the prophecy above quoted of the distinguished French writer, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus proceeds to analyse the problem as regards Europe:—

"What M. de Montalembert calls the 'Explosion of irreligion,' which according to him may break out at any moment in France, would if it ever arrived be no more than a stop or a phase in the great controversy which must be finally heard or determined before the leading problem of social and political life can be settled. That controversy is all summed up in a very few words. Is any and what form of religion true? What are men to think and believe about God, the human soul, the world to come? Or are they to dismiss those subjects from their consideration and to do the best they can with this present world? These are the real problems which exercise the whole civilized world, and which as it is the nature of such problems to do are slowly but inevitably working themselves out in the hearts and heads of millions. It is we think the first condition of real statesmanship to recognise the fact that these questions really are in issue, that mankind is in labour with them," &c.

Now, we think there is no disputing this assertion. We believe that Europe is, not only now, but has been for some centuries, "in labour" with this problem, and that in fact it is the prime idea at the bottom of all modern speculation, whether physical or metaphysical. When Christianity was introduced it had to begin by combatting philosophy or speculation, about the world, and man's duty and destiny therein. It had to overcome Grecian philosophy and its Alexandrian development; and it had to supersede also the speculation of the Roman philosophers. Its function was to introduce a theory of the universe which should leave no place for the human intellect, which should banish at once and for ever if possible the human intellect from the field of enquiry as regards all the higher problems of the world and of life. And it did this. It did this for somewhere about five or six hundred years. From the time that Christianity laid hold of the higher intellects of Europe in the earlier centuries of the Christian era to the time of Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century, philosophy and speculation died out, that is to say, whatever philosophy and speculation there was, had to be conducted in conformity with some acknowledged form of Christianity and made to square with it. Christianity was the standard to which all philosophical thinking had to conform. In fact Christianity and philosophy became one, and when Roger Bacon uttered his great principle that they, or rather that philosophy and *religion*, were one, he uttered what was in the fullest sense the popular belief of his day.

But ever since that same principle was announced the tendency has been for Philosophy and Christianity to part company, and for Roger Bacon's principle to receive an interpretation which would not have been accorded to it by the men of his own generation. The most dispassionate student of European literature is compelled to acknowledge that the tendency of European thinking is antagonistic to Christian doctrines. Start from whatever side we please, the physical or the metaphysical, and we are constrained to acknowledge this fact. Take the physical starting point. The fundamental problem now-a-days before physical science is this—Is there such a thing as vital force? in other words, does spirit exist, or is it a mere unwarranted illusion and assumption? Are all the phenomena of life produced by a force specially superadded to matter, as yet undiscovered, merely assumed, and named vital? or are they the result of certain material forces engendered in the chemical laboratory of a living organism? This, it will be seen, questions even the existence of the human soul, and is directed against the immortality of the soul and, therefore, against Christianity. We are merely stating the actual problem before modern physical science, which any man who has calmly, impartially, and analytically studied the drift of modern scientific enquiry must have noted. And for years Science has been endeavouring to trace out by the most scrupulous experiment the issue before it, and as yet it cannot lay its hands upon a single fact to prove the existence of such a force. Again, take the metaphysical side, and you have as the most radical problem of all—does matter exist? does this very thing which physical philosophers base all their hopes upon, which they are "interrogating" to see if there is such a thing as a vital force, does this very matter itself exist? If not, then what is the world but an illusion and a dream; and what is man but a vapour of the infinite or some indescribable manifestation of Deity? And supposing him to be one or the other, what virtue or truth is left in the Christian doctrines?

Or let us turn to more modified phases of heterodoxy and disbelief. The progress of astronomy, for example, has destroyed the Miltonic idea of heaven and hell, and compelled men to find other interpretations of the Biblical record which are in harmony with scientific facts. In this case, Christianity, as the world formerly understood it, has had to be corrected by Science, and one result of the discrepancy between them has been (and this is the point we are desirous of pointing out) that while many have accepted the correction, many more have rejected the Christian fa

Khan, on hearing that Fatteh Mahomed Khan had detained a great Quafilah of the Lahanee merchants, despatched immediately three battalions of infantry, two detachments of cavalry, and a battery under General Mahomed Zaman Khan to get the release of the Quafilah men from Fatteh Mahomed Khan. The latter gave battle, Ameer Shere Ally Khan's General fighting hand to hand, but his (Mahomed Zoaman Khan's) army was routed, and he himself slain. Two battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, with the deserted battery joined the main body of Fatteh Mahomed Khan, while one battalion of infantry and another of cavalry returned in great haste to the camp of Sirdar Sarwar Khan." Sirdar Ahmud Khan read the letter in silence and delivered it to the Moostoufee to submit it in original to the Ameer Sahib. Ghiznee letters stated that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan had now reached Nanee, a camp of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's troops, distant one march from Ghiznee.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 9TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 9th July show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,625,000	Dec.	£250,000
Bills discounted	£18,375,000	,,	£2,125,000
Cash—— ——	£22,500,000	,,	£125,000

LONDON, 13TH JULY, NOON.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton at Liverpool 71,000 bales.

Do. do. ,, Surats	do.	17,000	,,
Do. Import ,, Cotton	do.	41,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats	do.	13,000	,,
Do. Stock of Cotton	do.	580,000	,,
Do. do. ,, Surats	do.	33,125	,,

Fair Dhollera 9d.

BOMBAY.

WE understand that the Mazagon Police Court will in all probability be removed from its present locality to the new building at Girgaum by the 1st proximo.

THE Collector of Sattara has forwarded a report to Government, from which it appears that during the fortnight ending 30th June the fall of rain in some talookas was abundant and seasonable, and the sowing operation were completed, while in others it was scanty. The state of public health was good, except that in some villages fever existed slightly.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. and O, Co.'s steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Lieutenant Parkes, R. N., Lieutenant Parkinson, R. N.—For Second Class—Miss Foster, Mr. D. Macdunean, Mr. Jas. Hemmingway.

For Marseilles.—Mr. H. Klize Victor and child. Mr. and Mrs Fraser Hore, Mr. Antrobus, Captain Nimmo, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. G. H. Dick, and Miss Cahill.—For Second Class—Mr. F. Burgon.

For Suez.—Lieutenant Fagan and Mr. Aber.

A NUMBER of shipmasters of the late Abyssinian transport service purpose meeting at the Royal Hotel at 11-30 A.M. on Thursday next, to take the necessary steps to get up a testimonial to Captain Tryon, expressive of their appreciation of the courtesy and general kindness which he always evinced towards them while performing his very arduous duties at Annesley Bay. All commanders of transports are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. The proprietors of the Royal Hotel have kindly given a suitable room for the purpose, and it is expected there will be a good attendance.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent disposed of a summary suit under Act V of 1866, in which Hormusjee Bomanjee and others were the plaintiffs, and Jugonnath Nathumull and another were defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,123-3-11, the amount due on a bill of exchange, dated London, the 18th December 1867, and accepted by the defendant in Bombay on 23rd February 1868. It became due on the 23rd February. Service of the summons was proved, and decree was then granted for Rs. 2,123-3-11, with interest and costs. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs.

MR. THACKER, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a seaman named John Harris. On Sunday night last, during a heavy shower of rain, Mr. Welsh, who recently came from Melbourne with horses, had taken shelter with several others in the verandah of a house opposite the Dhobie Talao Tank. While they were waiting, Mr. Welsh saw some one throw himself over into the water and heard the splash. It was so dark that he could not see whether it was a European or a native; indeed, he did not feel quite certain that it was a man. He had looked at the body but did not recognize it as the corpse of any one he had ever seen before. Mr. Inspector Howard, in consequence of information received by him, proceeded to the Dhobie Talao Tank, and there observed, just above the surface of the water, the head of a man. He procured ropes and drew up the body of the deceased. The jury found that the death was accidental.

A SUIT was lately tried before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, in which Charles Clifton, M. R. DeQuadros, Ramchunder Mukrishna and Kunbaram Kevalram, trustees of the estate of Hurgovandas Pranjeevundas, sought to recover from Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, D. Robertson, and James Greig, trustees of the estate of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rs. 85,800, being the balance due by the latter to the former, for the purchase of two shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company, agreed by a written contract of the 21st March 1865 to be delivered on 1st July of that year. The shares were purchased at the rate of Rs. 42,090 premium on each, and Rs. 200 was paid as earnest money. Delivery not having been taken by B. H. Cama, plaintiff gave him credit for Rs. 8,000, the estimated value of the two shares on the 1st July 1865, and preferred a claim for the amount of Rs. 85,800 upon the trustees of B. H. Cama, who had at the time become insolvent under Act XXVIII of 1865. The trustees, however, rejected the claim, and they subsequently declared a dividend of four annas in the rupee on all admitted claims, for which dividend the trustees of the plaintiff, who had also passed under Act XXVIII, applied. This claim was resisted on the ground that according to the agreement the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the shares on the proper dates, nor were they tendered by him. His Lordship in delivering his judgment yesterday remarked that there was no evidence of readiness and willingness on the plaintiff's part to deliver the shares, and that, therefore, judgment must be passed on the main issue for the defendants with costs.

By an unfortunate breakage, which the printer stupidly neglected to have properly corrected, some sentences in the following paragraph were yesterday almost unintelligible: the paragraph should read thus:—

Two seamen, named Timothy Dacey and James Perry, were placed before John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, on Saturday last, on a charge of assaulting Police Ramoosee, No. 75, in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. A. C. Gumpert stated that he saw the fight, and that the sepoy showed more pluck than he had ever previously seen any native policeman exhibit. It was in fact a stand-up fight between the sepoy and the prisoners, Dacey forcibly reminding one of the pugilistic ring; but notwithstanding his pluck the sepoy appeared to have been severely handled, judging from the prominent mark on his temple, which was bleeding and very much swollen. Mr. Burgess, principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, said that he saw the row and watched it from his room, and he thought the prisoners were not so very much to blame for what happened during the fight, as in the circumstances in which they were placed they were evidently compelled to defend themselves. The prisoner Dacey, in his defence, said that he had gone into the front room of Messrs. Lawrence and Co.'s office where the row occurred and sat down because he was exhausted. He asked the sepoy for water, but instead of giving him water he threw him out of the chair into the street and struck him. The prisoner Perry stated in his defence that he went there to keep the peace and that he pushed Dacey away from the sepoy. His Worship discharged Perry as he did not appear to have had much to do with the row. Dacey was fined five rupees, and the magistrate informed him that he was evidently in the wrong, as he had no right whatever to go into the office of Messrs. Lawrence and Co. and sit down without invitation. The sepoy only did his duty in forcing him out of the office. Europeans must be taught that they have no right to put their hands upon natives of this country without cause, and it was cowardly in most cases to do so, as they well knew that natives were generally much weaker physically than Europeans.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

EIGHTH DAY, MONDAY, JULY 13.

The Commission resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. President said he believed a gentleman, Mr. Venayek Pandoorung, wished to make some correction or explanation of his former evidence.

Mr. Venayek Pandoorung—Yes. Since I have read my evidence I went to my trustees in order to see my books and this to refresh my memory, and I find an entry on the 20th December from which it appears that I was interested in that loan to the extent of one-third part.

The President—Then you were not a mere surety, as you said.

Mr. Venayek—No.

The President—It is a great pity that you did not look to your books before you came.

Mr. Venayek replied that the only notice he had got to attend before the Commission was by intimation from his trustee. That information was verbal, and the sepoy told him that he was wanted immediately, so that he had no time to look into his books. He had thought at the time that he was merely a surety, but he now found it was otherwise. This was all he wished to explain.

Mr. William Steel, agent to the liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Company, said, in reply to the President, that he wished to give some explanation of his previous evidence. He said—When I was examined the other day I was asked if the bank had paid anything to its creditors, and I said nothing had been paid. Now, however, I find one or two compromises were made.

The President—For small amounts?

Mr. Steel—No.

The President—I think you were asked if any dividend had been paid.

Mr. Steel—No.

The President.—Then you were verbally correct, but not strictly true in your evidence. Well, that will be added to your evidence. Now let Mr. DeGa be recalled.

Mr. DeGa was then re-called and examined by the President—(Q.) Do you remember on the 10th July 1865, of a person named Cassinath in the employ of the Bank of Bombay asking you to give up some Government notes which were deposited as security for the debt of Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What did you do when he made that application?—(A.) I sent a memorandum to Mr. Robertson, the secretary. (Q.) Look to that (handing a book) and tell me whether that is the memorandum; just hear it—(reading)—"Roychund has not paid off his cash credit account, Dr. balance Rs. 51,053-5-9, and Cassinath wants me to give up his Government notes which stand as security." Now that is the balance you refer to 21st July, is it not?—(A.) Yes, it is my Lord. (Q.) Just keep that book there a minute. Was that Mr. Robertson's answer to your application—(reading)—"Roychund is to pay off his loan; give up the notes." Was that loan paid off?—(A.) No, my lord. The debt still stands against him into that account. (Q.) The notes were given up, however, to Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Under Mr. Robertson's orders?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Cassinath will be able to speak to that, will he not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were any other notes deposited against it that you know of?—(A.) Only this note. (Q.) Only this note! You mean to say no other note than this which was given up?—(A.) Yes; no other notes. (Q.) You gave up all the Government notes?—(A.) The cash credit for Rs. 28,500 is struck out here. (Q.) I ask you the question—whether any other shares were given in exchange for these notes?—(A.) I am not aware. (Q.) Do you believe there were?—(A.) There might have been. (Q.) It might have been; but have you any reason to believe there were?—(A.) No. (Q.) Well, Cassinath will be able to tell us if there ever were?—(A.) Yes.

The President—We must call Cassinath—(to the secretary)—Call Cassinath (then to Mr. DeGa)—That will do Mr. De Ga.

Dr. Thomas Diver was then called. On entering the witness-box, Dr. Diver said—Before I am examined I should like to hand in a few papers. I have not had much time to search through all my papers—

The President—Perhaps you had better keep them to yourself at present and hand them in afterwards. We intend to take you rather carefully through the transactions.

The President asked whether Atmaram Madhowjee was present, and one Mr. Atmaram answering, Sir Charles said he would better leave the room, and that the Commissioners would call him when they wished him.

The President (to Dr. Diver)—I will go through the ansactions with which you was connected according to tneir dates, and you will correct me if I am wrong. First there was a bill discounted for three months by the Bank of Bombay on 31st October 1864 for 1 lakhs; was that the case?—(A.) I have it as Rs. 5,79,000, but I suppose that is with the interest added. (Q.) On 8th November 1864 did you not get a cash credit for one month from the Bank of Bombay for 5 lakhs?—Witness—For the Alliance Financial?—The President—Yes. Witness—It may be so, but I don't remember. President—Well now, just go over that transaction for a moment. Did not you pay on that second transaction two different sums—on 7th April 1865, Rs. 1,50,000, and on 10th April 1865 2 lakhs?—(A.) Some payment was made, but I don't remember on what transaction. (Q.) But did not you keep any account of these large sums?—(A.) No, it is some two or three years ago, and I have been studiously trying to forget the past. The President—Well, I just want you to recollect. On 21st October 1865 you got a loan, and on 8th November 1864, you got five lakhs for a month. I will tell you what may make you remember; you afterwards got that cash credit extended for three months. Witness—It is very likely. If it is in the books of the Bank of Bombay I have no doubt it is correct. The President—On 7th July 1865 you had a bill discounted in the names of George Taylor and Thomas Diver for Rs. 1,06,000. Witness—I do not know. The President—That appears from the books of the Bank of Bombay. Witness—I have no doubt it is correct then. The books of the Financial will probably show. The President—Do you remember of getting on 11th October 1864 a fixed loan for Rs. 5,50,000, in the names of yourself, George Taylor, and Atmaram Madowjee. Witness—I remember that transaction. (Q.) Do you remember on 10th January 1865 getting another bill discounted in the names of George Taylor and Thomas Diver for two lakhs?—(A.) If that is the one on which Rs. 5,000 was afterwards paid I remember it. The President—Yes that is the one. Do you remember another bill for Rs. 60,000 on 19th January 1865, in the names of George Taylor, Atmaram Madhowjee, and Treacher & Co., the old company?—(A.) I do. The President—Well, I think these bills in your name (if there are no others, which I shall speak to afterwards), amount to about 19 lakhs of rupees. (A.) Yes, including the Financial's loans. I think there was also some money borrowed for the Mazagon Company, but I don't know whether my name is attached to that transaction. (Q.) That money was not got from the Bank of Bombay.—(A.) Yes, from the Bank of Bombay, but that was to a public company. (Q.) Well, I shall ask you about that afterwards. I don't want to mix matters up, as to these large transactions with the Alliance Financial, do you know what the total loss has been?—(A.) No, I do not know. The President—I see it set down at Rs. 3,87,000. I want to know how the first bill for three months for five lakhs was obtained. Who negotiated that advance?—(A.) As to the first loan I obtained for the Alliance Financial I went to Mr. Robertson one evening. Mr. Blair was not present. I think he had left the bank premises, for it was rather late. (Q.) What did Mr. Robertson say?—(A.) I asked him for a loan of ten lakhs for the Company, and I believe it was referred to the directors. I got no answer from him then. (Q.) What took place afterwards? Did he make any difficulty about letting you have ten lakhs?—(A.) He said he would refer it to the board. May I mention what led to my going for the loan? The President—Yes. Witness—I was told that the rate of interest was likely to increase, and that it would be advantageous for the Company to borrow then. (Q.) What took place afterwards?—(A.) I forget what occurred afterwards except that the loan was granted. (Q.) For ten lakhs?—(A.) For five lakes I think. (Q.) There was a cash credit on 21st October, and a few days afterwards another for five lakhs?—(A.) I do not remember that, Sir. (Q.) You went to ask for ten lakhs, and I show you from the books that you got the ten lakhs—a bill discounted on 21st October 1864 for five lakhs, and another on 8th November for five lakhs? (A.) If that is in the books I have no doubt it is correct, but I cannot recal the circumstances to my recollection. (Q.) Did not you attend Mr. Robertson and Mr. Blair afterwards about either of these advances?—(A.) I do not remember having done so. (Q.) Then who did?—(A.) I cannot say, but probably the secretary of the Financial did. (Q.) Who was he?—(A.) Mr. W. Wilson. (Q.) Is he here now?—(A.) He is in England. (Q.) Was any security asked for?—(A.) I think not. (Q.) You don't remember seeing Mr. Blair upon that matter?—(A.) I distinctly recollect seeing Mr. Robertson. (Q.) But Mr. Robertson would not have power to grant these loans, for Mr. Blair was here at that time?—(A.) Mr. Robertson did not grant it. He referred it to the directors. (Q.) Now, do you know whether any person recommended you or the Alliance Financial for these large loans?—(A.) I do not know, I was recommended by Premchund to apply for the loans, he telling me that the interest would probably rise and that it would be advantageous for the Company to borrow then. (Q.) Did you know any other director at that time?—(A.) Not intimately. (Q.) Did you apply to any director personally to assist you in getting these loans?—(A.) I am not certain whether Premchund was at that time a director, but I did not ask him to give his influence to get the loan for me. (Q.) You have no recollection, you say, of the second cash credit being granted?—(A.) No. If all the circumstances were brought to my mind I might recollect it. The President (handing witness a letter)—Just read this letter of Premchund Roychund's about that second five lakhs. See if that does not refresh your recollection. Witness—I have some indistinct recollection now that there were two loans of five lakhs, but it is indistinct. I cannot swear to it. (Q.) You cannot have any doubt about it after reading that letter?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you doubt that it was through Premchund Roychund's influences that that second cash credit was extended?—(A.) No. I do not after reading that letter, though I think it might have been extended at that time without his influence. (Q.) Was Premchund Roychund a large shareholder in the Alliance Financial?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) How many shares had he?—(A.) 1,000. (Q.) He afterwards took 500 of the new issue?—(A.) There was no new issue. The President—No, I remember that is another matter. Now we will take the other loan for Rs. 106,000?—(A.) I do not recollect about it. There might have been some difficulty about obtaining security, and I signed a note on behalf of the Company. I do not remember any particulars regarding it. (Q.) Can you recollect anything about this transaction—namely, the fixed loan granted on 11th October 1864 on the names of George Taylor, Thomas Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee for Rs. 5,50,000.—(A.) Yes, I can tell you something about that. (Q.) Now, how was that loan obtained?—(A.) I did not apply for it at all, that I am aware of. (Q.) Who negotiated that loan?—(A.) Premchund Roychund called upon me, or I saw him at his house, I forget which, and he told me that Bombay Reclamation Company's shares were likely to become very valuable. He also told me that the Bank of Bombay would advance money upon them at the market price till the 8th June or 1st July—I forget which, but it was for eight months—without any margin whatever, upon the joint promissory note of Mr. Taylor, Atmaram Madhowjee, and myself. (Q.) Did he tell you how he knew that?—(A.) He told me the Bank of Bombay was prepared to do so, at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per share I think. (Q.) And did he say he would talk to Mr. Blair about it?—(A.) He said he would arrange it. I conferred with Mr. Taylor and Atmaram Madhowjee, and the promissory note was sent to us for signature. (Q.) Who sent the promissory note to you?—(A.) I forget, but I think it was Mr. Blair. (Q.) Did you see Mr. Blair?—(A.) I do not remember seeing him at all about this transaction. (Q.) Do you know whether Mr. Taylor saw him?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) It was arranged for you by Premchund Roychund?—(A.) I think that is exactly the case. (Q.) You signed that promissory note?—(A.) I am sorry to say I did. (Q.) Now, for what purpose was that promissory note obtained?—(A.) I was recommended to do this transaction by Premchund Roychund, and I did it. (Q.) Do you know what became of that Rs. 5,50,000?—(A.) I have not the slightest idea. (Q.) Would it refresh your recollection were I to show you an entry in Premchund Roychund's account with the Asiatic Bank showing that that 5 lakhs was paid into his account next day?—(A.) I know nothing further about it. (Q.) You are not able to explain how the Rs. 5,50,000 came into Premchund's account next day?—(A.) I know nothing at all about it. Probably the shares would help you. (Q.) But there were no securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Twenty Back Bay shares were to be deposited on this. I remember this because there was afterwards some litigation about it. (Q.) But they were afterwards that they were delivered, not at the time?—(A.) It was told to us that they were to be deposited as security. The loan to us was 5½ lakhs, on 20 Bombay Reclamation sha res. The President—We have it that there was no security whatever. Witness—What I have said is what we were led to suppose. I cannot say that security was afterwards lodged. The President—Oh, that may be, but not at the time of the loan. You are not able to speak from your own knowledge of the security being offered?—(A.) No. I only understood that it was to be deposited. The President—It would have been entered in the securities lodged book had it been deposited, and it is not there. Mr. Taylor lodged 20 Bank of Bengal shares on another transaction. Now, have you the slightest idea of what this Rs. 5,50,000 was to be paid for?—(A.) Nothing except for the purchase of these 20 shares. (Q.) Did you borrow money with the intention of purchasing the shares and of then depositing them?—(A.) I understood Premchund to have bought the shares, to have lodged them with the Bank, and to have received the money to pay for them. (Q.) Then you would expect the Rs. 5,50,000 to be paid into his account?—(A.) If he delivered the shares, according to his remark to me. (Q.) But if he did not deliver the shares?—(A.) I should not in that case have expected the bank to give him the money unless there was some arrangement between them as to the delivery of the shares. (Q.) What I understand you expected to make by this transaction was the difference in the value caused by the rise in the market?—(A.) Just so, Sir. (Q.) You expected the shares would be deposited in the Bank of Bombay and that when the market rose you would be able to sell, pay the loan, and pocket the surplus?—(A.) Just so, Sir. (Q.) Has all your afraid these expectations were disappointed?—(A.) They did reach a high price—something like double the amount paid for them. (Q.) Then why did not you sell?—(A.) They were sold for future delivery, but the party who bought them did not take them up. (Q.) In fact, you entered into a time-bargain?—(A.) Atmaram Madhowjee did so for us. (Q.) Well, now, I remember this other transaction of the 19th January 1865—an advance of Rs. 60,000 by bill of Thomas Diver, Atmaram Madhowjee, and Treacher and Co., old firm?—(A.) I remember that. We bought a piece of land at Poona from Treacher and Co. (Q.) Did the bank make any difficulty about that when you had so much outstanding?—(A.) I think not. The title deeds of the land were deposited. (Q.) I see there was security on that, because the loss has not been so great in this instance, only Rs. 15,000. But the land seems to have been a very insufficient security?—(A.) It was the price we paid for it, and it was not considered at the time to be insufficient. (Q.) Then the bank advanced on the price you paid?—(A.) No, the loan was the amount which Treacher and Co. wanted to be paid down; the land was bought for about a lakh of rupees. (Q.) Do you remember the transaction of a bill discounted on 10th January 1865 for 2 lakhs, on the name of George Taylor and Thomas Diver?—(A.) I remember such a bill. (Q.) Will you tell us how that was obtained?—(A.) I forget whether it was in two loans of one lakh each or one loan of two lakhs. (Q.) No, it was obtained I think in 2 lakhs. Who negotiated that loan?—(A.) It was done either by Mr. Taylor or myself. I am not aware whether Mr. Taylor saw Mr. Blair first. (Q.) Did Mr. Blair make any difficulties about that transaction?—(A.) I think not. (Q.) There were 15½ lakhs standing out in your name at that time, and he did not make any objection?—(A.) I do not think so. (Q.) Was any security asked for?—(A.) I think not, beyond the personal security. (Q.) There was none obtained?—(A.) None obtained and none asked. (Q.) Can you account for the facility with which you got these large loans?—(A.) At that time we were thought to be wealthy. (Q.) You were known at that time, were you not, to be speculating largely?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Can you tell us by whom you were recommended?—(A.) I applied simply to the bank without using any influence at all in the matter. (Q.) Did not you apply to any director?—(A.) No, Sir, I did not to my knowledge. (Q.) You do not recollect speaking to any of them?—(A.) No. In fact I was not intimate with any of the directors. (Q.) You have spoken two or three times of Premchund Roychund. Did you apply to him?—(A.) I am not aware that I did. (Q.) Did Atmaram Madhowjee or Mr. Taylor?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) Was Atmaram connected with Premchund in any way?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) Did you purchase that obtained?. (A.) I cannot remember; for the purchase of shares I have no doubt. (Q.) Do you recollect who these shares were purchased from?—(A.) No. (Q.) Can you remember by looking at books?—(A.) I could not trace the loans at all. (Q.) Now, are you acquainted with Jumnadass Vullubdass?—(A.) Yes, I think that was the man who was in partnership with Durbinath Luckmidass. (Q.) Who was he?—(A.) He was a broker. Davidass Luckmidass was also a broker, and they always appear as Jumnadass and Davidass. (Q.) Were not they the brokers employed by the Alliance Financial Corporation to effect their transactions?—(A.) I believe they were in some instances. (Q.) Now, Sir, just look at their account for one moment in which you Financial Corporation. Have you any doubt now that they were employed largely?—(A.) I have no doubt that they were employed largely in effecting the Alliance Financial's transactions. (Q.) Now, in point of fact did you not employ those persons to get loans for you from banks and other people?—(A.) I did, Sir. You mean for myself personally? The President—For the Alliance Financial? That might have been done by the Secretary. (Q.) Now, Sir, did not the Alliance Financial employ these two persons to get loans of money from the Bank of Bombay for the Corporation?—(A.) I do not think so. (Q.) But they got loans for you personally?—(A.) Yes, they did get loans for us three, Mr. Taylor, Atmaram, and myself, personally on our own names from the different banks. I was going to say that the brokers bought certain shares as they were ordered and they obtained the money here, there, and everywhere, keeping an account for us—not that I sent them round to the different banks. They said they would supply the money by getting it from the different banks and shroffs. (Q.) But did they not get money for you three from the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I believe they were indebted to the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) I ask you whether they did not borrow money for you three from the Bank of Bombay—whether that is not within your knowledge?—(A.) They may have done it. (Q.) Have you the slightest doubt about it? Now, recollect yourself for a moment.—(A.) I remember one instance. (Q.) What instance was that?—(A.) That was when they borrowed money on Mazagon shares. (Q.) Now, Sir, are these transactions to which you refer the transactions which took place in April 1865?—(A.) I do not remember the date of the transactions. (Q.) The transactions in which shares of the Commercial Bank of India and the East were lodged?—(A.) I do not remember. If you tell me the names I may remember. The President—Yes, I will give you the transactions. If you tell people to go and buy shares and the shares are handed over to you or pledged in your name, I would think you would ascertain from whom the money was borrowed. Just look to these transactions and see if you recollect anything. Jumnadass Vullubdass got a loan on 2nd April 1865 of Rs. 1,50,000, and another on 25th April 1865 for Rs. 1,22,000?—(A.) I know nothing about these. The President—That was the case in which the shares were lodged?—Witness—I do not know. Not that I am aware of. I do not think so. (Q.) Now, can you tell us when it was that you gave these instructions to these brokers to buy shares for you?—(A.) At various times. (Q.) Extending from what period and to when?—(A.) Extending I should think from about the beginning of 1865 to about the end of March of that year. If you will allow me I will add that you will get more information from Atmaram Madhowjee. The President—O yes, we will have him. Now, having ordered these brokers to buy shares for you and not having supplied them with money to pay for the shares, was not your curiosity excited to know how the brokers paid for them?—(A.) The order was generally given to Atmaram Madhowjee, and in many instances they brought the money from the bazaar, having got it from natives. (Q.) But still had you no curiosity to know how the transaction was managed. They must have been able to borrow. (A.) They were. (Q.) Was your curiosity never excited to know how they did it?—(A.) No. (Q.) You never found out how much they had borrowed from the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No, never. (Q.) Did you never enquire from these brokers as to what influence they brought to bear?—(A.) No. (Q.) Now, just recollect yourself. You say you do recollect one transaction; now, can you not that?—(A.) I think it was the one in which Mazagon shares were deposited. I think it was about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 80,000. (Q.) In January 1865 I see Jumnadass and Davadass got an advance of Rs. 61,000 on no security at all so far as I find here. Is that the transaction?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) Was that obtained from the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) I never authorised them to obtain any advance from that branch. (Q.) Are you now in point of fact whether it was advanced at the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) No I do not know. I believe the loan I was speaking of was advanced from the head office. The President—Then I find that there was a sum of Rs. 84,000 advanced to Davidass and Jumnadass on 27th January?—(A.) That I expect will be the one. The President—There were fourteen shares of the Mazagon Company lodged upon that. (A.) I recollect that particular transaction. (Q.) Was not that obtained from the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) I do not think so. The President—Well I may tell you that it was. You never instructed them to go to the Kalbadavie branch, and not to the head office. (A.) Not to my knowledge. I must take it as you have stated it. Jumnadass and Davidass on 11th January 1865 obtained Rs. 61,000 from the Kalbadavie branch and on 16th March 1865 Rs. 1,80,000.—(A.) I do not recollect about either of these.—(Q.) Luckmidass on 28th March 1865 got Rs. 13,000, and then comes an entry, Luckmidass and Ramdass. Who was Ramdass?—(A.) He was a broker. I think they were got on Premchund's recommendation though I heard nothing directly. (Q.) Did you one lakh I think on their transaction.—(A.) I know nothing about it. They had other constituents besides ourselves. The President—Then Davidass and Burjorjee Rustomjee are down for 5 lakhs. It is very singular that these brokers should have bought for you, and that you should never have made any enquiry as to what they did buy. Witness—I always heard what they bought, but from where they obtained the money I did not know. They had large credit in the bazaar amongst native shroffs and it was presumed that they went here, there, and every-where for the money. (Q.) You never troubled yourself as to where they got the money?—(A.) No. (Q.) What security had they that you would repay them?—(A.) None. (Q.) And is that the way in which business is done for lakhs and lakhs in this country?—(A.) That was how it was at that time. (Q.) Did you authorise these people to use your name?—(A.) No. I do not remember one instance of having done so. I went myself if I wanted money. (Q.) Then you say Atmaram Madhowjee will be able to explain all this financial work?—(A.) I think so. He and Davadass arranged the transactions and he reported to us. (Q.) If any advances were made by the Bank of Bombay do you think he will be able to tell us?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) Now, what was the connection between this Alliance Financial Corporation and the Mazagon Reclamation Company?—(A.) There was no connection beyond this, that the Mazagon Company was promoted by the directors of the Alliance Financial. (Q.) By whom was the original scheme of the Mazagon Reclamation Company started?—A. Premchund Roychund bought the property from Government. (Q.) Wholese with him?—(A.) I cannotswear to think Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. Gavin Steel, and Mr. Cassels; but Premchund alone appeared in the front. (Q.) These gentlemen bought the property from Government, for 46 lakhs, did they not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And then, I think, they sold it for 60 lakhs?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What is the date of that transaction?—(A.) I do not remember the date. (Q.) Well, then, to whom was the purchase from you made?—(A.) Premchund, and the others?—(A.) A company was formed, which they had promoted to purchase it. (Q.) Who were the directors of the company?—(A.) Premchund Roychund, Atmaram Madhowjee, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Hurbhum Nursey, Veerjee Veljee, myself, and Mr. George Taylor. Mr. Taylor, however, did not come prominently forward. (Q.) Now, what was the date of the formation of this company?—(A.) I forget the date. (Q.) Was it in October 1864?—(A.) I could not say. (Q.) Was it not at the time you were borrowing these large sums of money?—(A.) Yes, it was. (Q.) Did not you borrow at the same time five lakhs from the Asiatic on the same day in October 1864?—(A.) I think there was some such transaction; I cannot swear to it. (Q.) You would not be surprised to see an entry of a bill signed by yourself paid into Premchund Roychund's account in the Asiatic Bank at that time?—(A.) No, I would not. (Q.) Did you borrow from any other bank? Witness—For this transaction? The President—Yes. (A.) I do not remember if we did. I do not think so. I don't remember. (Q.) Then did you enter into this speculation upon borrowed money?—(A.) We formed a company. (Q.) Who were the directors of this company?—(A.) Mr. Taylor did not prominently appear, but he was with us. (Q.) Were there any more shareholders that you can recollect who held a large number of shares in the Mazagon Company?—(A.) Yes, there are many very wealthy natives, and there were some Europeans. I do not remember any one particularly. The allotment of one-half of the shares was left to Premchund Roychund. That was the understanding we had with Premchund, that he was to have the allotting of one-half of the shares. (Q.) Then Premchund Roychund, as I understand, was a shareholder in the Alliance Financial?—(A.) Premchund was also a shareholder in the Mazagon Reclamation Company, having the power of allotting one-half of the shares. (Q.) Of course he took a very great interest in this company?—(A.) He appeared to do so. (Q.) Are you aware of his ever interfering in any other transaction than that with Mr. Blair to obtain the ten lakhs for you?—(A.) No, Sir. On being admonished by the President to consider before answering, witness requested that the question should be repeated. The question was repeated, and was answered thus—Yes, I think he used some influence with the Bank of Bombay to get a loan for the Mazagon Company. (Q.) When was that?—(A.) I think it was when the company was started, but I am uncertain about the date. (Q.) Were you yourselves—meaning the loan was taken?—(A.) If it was taken I do not remember. (Q.) Now, what has become of this Mazagon Reclamation Company?—(A.)—I do not know what has been done. There was a meeting the other day about winding it up. (Q.) But I think that company has disappeared, and the present company was raised on its ashes?—(A.) They were talking about that at the last meeting, but I do not know what was done. (Q.) In what way was this Alliance Financial connected with the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company?—(A.) In no way so far as I am aware. (Q.) Is it not a fact that all the directors of the Alliance Financial Corporation except yourself, and adding the name of Mr. Cooper, were directors of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company?—(A.) I do not know. I saw it stated in the papers the other day for the first time. I know that Ghellabhoy had some connection, but I don't know what. (Q.) Then I suppose Atmaram and Ghellabhoy were great speculators at that time?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You and Mr. Taylor were also speculators?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) In fact almost everybody was. (Q.) Was that not raised as an objection against you when you asked loans and owed all these large sums of money?—(A.) I never appeared before the bank directors, so that I do not know. (Q.) Do you know of any of these loans having been referred to the bank directors?—(A.) I wrote to the directors when I got into difficulties asking to be allowed to appear before them, but I received no reply. (Q.) You never saw anybody but Mr. Blair?—(A.) Sometimes Mr. Robertson, but Mr. Blair was the principal party then. (Q.) Did he ever speak about referring these matters to his directors, or did he act on his own responsibility?—(A.) When I wrote to him he acted there and then. I think I remember one instance in which Mr. Taylor asked him about some loan and he wrote either to me or to Mr. Taylor almost immediately afterwards saying it would be granted. (Q.) Well, now, have you any littles or papers which will be useful to us?—(A.) That is what I wanted to hand in. (Dr. Diver now handed in some letters and papers.) These are all I have been able to find, but I will search through all my papers and see if I can get more which may be of use to the Commissioners.

The President in looking over Dr. Diver's papers, put some questions, in answer to which Dr. Diver further deposed—There was a committee of inspection appointed by the Mazagon Company, and I was examined by that committee. The paper which you have now in your hands is the memorandum of the questions put to me by the committee and of my replies, which I thought you would like to read. The Bank of Bombay sued me for five lakhs. They did not recover upon that. I was not connected either with the Kattywar Trading Company or the Imperial Banking and Trading Company. Davidass is in Bombay I believe, but I have not seen him for some time. Jumnadass is in Bombay. I saw him passing in his carriage the other day in the Fort. I do not think there is anything else I can tell you.

After leaving the witness-box, Dr. Diver asked if he was at liberty to leave the Court, explaining that his professional duties required attention.

The President said he was quite at liberty to leave.

Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee next deposed—I was a director of the late Alliance Financial Corporation and of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, but I was not connected in the capacity of director with any other Company. I recollect about the discounting of the bill for three months dated 21st October 1864 for Rs. 5,50,000 with the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Now, how was that obtained?—(A.) Premchund Roychund bought the Back Bay shares for us. (Q.) And I suppose, you had a little difficulty in paying them?—(A.) It was not that difficulty but in all cases when Premchund bought shares for us he "financed" to get money to pay for them. (Q.) Well then, I suppose he financed this bill?—(A.) Yes, Sir. (Q.) And I suppose the one month's cash credit on 8th November 1864, Rs. 5,00,000, is part of the same transaction, is it not?—(A.) There are no two transactions: only one. The President—Oh! wait a moment—(after a pause)—Now then, look to that letter (handing a letter to the witness) you can't have any mistake about that?—(A.) Oh, this is the Alliance Financial business. The President—Yes. Witness.—I understood you were referring to our private loan. The President—You mistook that for the Alliance Financial loan, did you? Well, (addressing the secretary), you had better strike that out. No matter, strike it out. It is very valuable. Just leave it in. You misunderstood? (A.) Yes, what is your question, Sir? (Q.) You were asked about the loan in the name of G. Taylor, T. Diver, and yourself—the first on 21st October 1864 for three months, and the next on 8th November for one month for Rs. 5,00,000.—(A.) I did not take any active part in these loans, I only put my signature to them afterwards. (Q.) You don't doubt the fact that these loans were obtained?—(A.) No; they were obtained. (Q.)—Now, who negotiated these loans, do you know?—(A.) I don't know exactly, for I did not take any part. I believe these loans were negotiated by Premchund, but I did not take any active part in it. (Q.) With whom were they negotiated?—(A.) That I do not know. (Q.) Then on what is your belief founded, that they were negotiated by Premchund.—(A.) I can't exactly say that there was any circumstance: but I thought that Premchund might have got that loan. There is nothing. (Q.) Oh, it is only hearsay?—(A.) Well I can't say I heard it from any particular man, but that is my impression. The President—Well, we had better not have more hearsays. Though we are not bound by strict rules of law here in commission, still mere hearsays must be excluded. You say you have no particular grounds for your impression?—(A.) I have no ground. The President—Well, let us consider

A Mr. Baldry, late of the Telegraph Department, was severely wounded by a panther that had strayed into the Brigadier General's compound a fortnight ago. This courageous gentleman attacked the panther first with a spear, but a loaded gun being offered to him he relinquished the spear. To his amazement he found the gun had not been properly loaded, the bullets were not driven home, and consequently when discharged did not tell with effect upon the animal. The infuriated and wounded brute charged upon Mr. Baldry, who had nothing but the discharged gun in his hand to defend himself with, which indeed saved his life. Seizing the panther by his throat in a fit of desperation, Mr. Baldry began to batter the animal's head, when two bullets from the rifle of General DeSaussmarez formed the *coup-de-grace* of the panther's existence.

On the 24th ultimo, Saint John the Baptist's Day, there was a banquet given by St. John's Lodge at this cantonment. Major Aubrey Saunders, the Worshipful Master, presided, and, after the usual toasts were given and the usual songs sung, the Worshipful Master in an eloquent speech commented on the present and future condition of the Lodge. Captain Smithers then called the attention of the brethren to the exertions of Major Saunders in the cause of Free Masonry, which led to such happy results, and the present prosperity and standard of the Lodge. A bumper toast was then most enthusiastically drunk to Major Saunders. The Worshipful Master rose again midst loud cheering, and after order had been restored he returned thanks for the manner in which the company had drunk his toast, but he wished it to be understood that it was not entirely to his single-handed exertions that the present prosperous condition of the Lodge was attributable; it was owing, he said, to the excellent officers he had the good fortune of having under him, through whose hearty co-operation and zeal alone he was able to accomplish what he had. Of these officers the Senior Warden, Mr. AustinInce, Apothecary of the 18th Hussars, and the Secretary, Serjeant-Major Rumsey, of the same corps, deserved not only honourable mention for their labours, but even the thanks of himself and all the other brethren. With success followed more labour, and as the strength of the Lodge was rapidly increasing, he thought it would be found necessary to have the Craft Lodge opened twice or even thrice a month, and not once a month as is now the practice. The Secretary, Serjeant-Major Rumsey, then rose and returned thanks for himself and his brother officers. He said he thought the Worshipful Master had rather overestimated their labours without considering that he was the fountain of the energy that imbued them. The precision with which he governed the Lodge could not fail to induce a healthy condition, and where there was health, vigour must be the offspring present in all the various branches and grades of the Lodge. What they did, proceeded first from the honour of serving under so high and revered a Mason as he (Major Saunders) was; and next, it was the result of Major Saunders' talents that made them what they were, namely, excellent officers. The Secretary then concluded by saying that he was not expressing an individual sentiment when he ventured to hope that not many years hence he would see Worshipful Master Brother Aubrey Saunders not merely Worshipful Master of a Lodge, but Grand Master of a District. He was only echoing the sentiments of all who were then present, and that echo was responded to by unanimous and vociferous cheering. This ended the banquet, which on the whole was a perfect success, speaking volumes in favour of the present Worshipful Master.

The refreshing rains have discontinued, the nights are very close, and the days are beginning to become hot also. Some of the mornings are cool and pleasant, but if the rains do not come down soon, there will very likely be a failure in the early crops, such as raggy and other pulses.

The Goolburga murder case on the G. I. P. Railway has occupied public attention for sometime, but the gossip has now subsided, the culprit, one Henry Wright, being kept in custody in the Trimulgherry jail. He will be tried in Bombay.

Mrs. Saunders, the Resident's lady, is expected to arrive to-day from Mysore. The usual Residency durbar dinner to new Residents was postponed on account of Mrs. Saunders' absence, but it will now come off on Monday.

Mr. William Wilson is appointed Telegraph Master of Hyderabad, vice Mr. Coombes, transferred as Inspecting Post Master, Bellary Division.

MADRAS, 8TH JULY.

The prospects of the crops throughout the district having become extremely favourable, owing to an abundant rainfall, and a season, generally, such as has not been known, some say, for thirty years, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Clarke, Member of Council and of the Board of Revenue, who had been deputed to visit and report upon the condition and prospects of the people in the outlying districts, has been desired by Government to return and resume his duties at the Presidency. Thus ends the history of the Madras famine of 1868; a famine during which there never was any real scarcity of food. Notwithstanding this apparent anomaly, however, I would beg to observe that the tendency displayed to ridicule Government, for having made perhaps an ample show of being prepared for contingencies, appears to me injudicious and unworthy. Now that the danger is past and prospects are bright and cheerful, of course nothing is more easy than to laugh at the idea of there having ever been any danger at all; but there are one or two stubborn facts which should not be lost sight of. In the first place there is, I presume, no denying the fact that our last monsoon (October 15th to December 15th, 1867,) was a total failure, as regards rainfall; that there were no grain crops garnered worth mentioning in consequence; and that, therefore, had it not been that in other parts, particularly Ganjam, and all the great rice-growing districts to the north, the crops were providentially extraordinarily large, and that supplies from thence were poured in by private traders in enormous quantities, the distress in the central parts of this Presidency must have been very great. It was, therefore, palpably the duty of Government to be on the alert; and as, I think, not only so, but to inspire the people with confidence, by *showing that they were so*. It was, also, a palpable duty to provide the people, as far as was needful, with the means of *purchasing* these imported supplies as was done by a large outlay on "relief-works;" otherwise those supplies would not have at all benefitted large numbers of the poorest and most helpless classes. The Orissa famine and its appalling concomitants raised a great outcry as to the incapacity, sloth, and *innocence* of the Indian Governments in times of emergency, and the officials connected with the suffering districts—perhaps justly—were very severely censured—the Nizam himself being the accredited author of a somewhat impertinent and disloyal brochure on the subject.

All these circumstances no doubt tended very considerably to shake the confidence of the natives in the will and power of Government to help them in such times, as well as that of the officers of Government in themselves; and it, therefore, appears to me to have been not only very natural but proper that more than ordinary precautions should have been taken. It should also be borne in mind, that—up till very recently when owing to most unexpected rains all has become changed—the country was bare and arid, and the prospects of the *coming* crops appeared also as unfavourable as the last one; and that when Lord Napier and staff were up in the Cuddapah district, at the opening of the railway bridge on the north-west line, they passed through large tracts of unproductive and barren wastes in which the cattle were diseased and dying, and the people impoverished and dispirited, by the severe and prolonged drought. Thus the "famine-on-the-brain mania," as it has been contemptuously styled was perhaps after all not quite so ridiculous and uncalled for as has been made out. It is unfortunate that, owing to idiosyncracies really of a personal and private rather than of an official nature, the Governor of this Presidency should have rendered himself somewhat unpopular among a section of the community; as his public acts, nearly all of which have been on the whole commendable and spirited, are thereby liable to be regarded with suspicious or prejudiced eyes. But it is very desirable that all such matters should be treated with fairness and liberality, as it must be somewhat puzzling to officials in important positions, to find themselves only laughed at for adopting measures which their contemporaries are condemned for neglecting under somewhat parallel circumstances.

The steamer "T. A. Gibb" arrived here on the morning of the 26th ultimo from your port with part of the gallant 45th Regiment from Abyssinia. The detachment was met at the landing by a guard of honour and band of H. M.'s 3rd and 60th Rifles, and marched into quarters in the Fort, looking much sunburnt, but otherwise "all right,"—the "City of Manchester," with five more companies of the first-named corps, arrived on the 30th ultimo. The band of their own regiment, which *played in* these arrivals, *played out* the remaining 376 men of the Rifles (another detachment having been despatched on the previous day) who marched to the railway station *en route* for Bangalore. The "Middlesex" left Annesley Bay with our famous Sappers and Miners, under command of Major H. N. D. Prendergast, on the 7th June and arrived here on the 3rd instant. Tents had been pitched on the Beach Esplanade for the temporary accommodation of this most valuable and trustworthy corps. The 8th Regiment M. N. I. is expected to arrive here shortly from Singapore, and will then proceed to Mercara, in Coorg, to relieve the 15th. Owing to the necessity of reinforcing the 12th M. N. I. at Cuttack, a wing of the 41st M. N. I. took its departure to-day per s. s. "Busheer" for Pooree, the nearest port to that station. The last move is unfortunately necessitated by the outbreak in Keonghyr, which appears to be assuming somewhat serious proportions. So much for military news.

It now turns out that the private telegram notifying the decease of "John Bright" should have instead given the name of the late General Brice, C.B. The transformation affords interesting food for reflection in reference to our telegraphic communications. To say truth, however, the line seems to have been working more satisfactorily lately in other instances.

At the annual distribution of prizes and certificates at the Medical College on Wednesday last, Lord Napier, who presided, announced that in reference to medical matters the Government of Madras had lately recommended the creation of a new Female Civil Hospital, a Lock Hospital, a new Lunatic Asylum, an establishment for the instruction of skilled female nurses, a sanitary establishment at Ennore to supersede the present one at Poonamallee, and the organization of "a sanitary establishment throughout the Presidency,"—whatever the lastnamed institution may be. Thus the Government is by no means inactive, and what with three lacs being spent on the new University and Senate House, three lacs more on the new Presidency College, thirty thousand rupees on the new Sailors' Home, and a lac and forty-three thousand rupees on the Cooum bridge, both the latter just about being completed, also a probable outlay of two lacs on repairing the pier, the amount being spent on public works in the Presidency town is very considerable. It appears questionable, however, whether it may not be possible to overdo this sort of thing. Public works at the Presidency, though very good things in their way, only benefit a very inconsiderable part of the population; and it seems a pity that so much should be spent on colleges, hospitals, and so on by Government, when there is so much need of, and so little being done in the way of, making roads, canals, and tanks throughout the Mofussil. The above thirty or forty lacs spent under competent management in tanks, roads, or other works of really public practical utility would probably effect far more real good. Why not leave the erection of colleges, &c., to private generosity, if they are really wanted, or, if not wanted, leave them unbuilt until they are. No doubt we have our north-west line of railway in progress, which is to be completed next year, but there is no denying the fact that the planting districts of Wynaad, Coorg, Mysore, and the Neilgherries are lamentably ill provided with roads, so much so that the transport of the produce, coffee, &c., from those districts to the coast, a distance of about fifty to seventy miles, costs far more than freight thence to London—while the country generally is deficient in road feeders to the railway lines by which it is intersected. So long as this is the case, to spend the public money on a University seems almost as great a waste as it would be to feed a starving savage on macaroons.

Some letters appeared lately in the local papers here in reference to a recent article in your columns on the admission of natives into the higher walks of the C. S. The writer called upon the community to appoint a committee to draw up an address on the subject to the House of Commons, but Madras preserved her reputation for inertness, and the subject appeared to create little interest. Whether any influential and practical remonstrance will be made from Calcutta or Bombay on the subject remains to be seen, but it seems likely that if an unimpassioned and sensible statement of the bearings of the case were set before the people at home there would be at least some hesitation manifested at passing an Act which, setting aside all biass, appears prejudicial to the real interest of the population of India.

The Commander-in-Chief and staff have taken their departure for the Hills since I last wrote, and Ootacamund is now the Head Quarters of the Madras Army. General McCleverty takes the opportunity of inspecting the several military stations on the west coast. What I said in my last about Ooty's losing its reputation as a sanitarium, as compared with the Pulneys, is being apparently confirmed, and it is probable that next year the latter will become the fashionable resort. Indeed, this is hardly to wondered at, as the former station has so far this season proved very unhealthy, and several persons from Madras have suffered instead of benefitting from the change thither.

There has been a fair business, 5 to 6,000 bales weekly, been done lately in cotton, the present price of "Westerns" being equivalent to about 7¾d. per lb. cost and freight. The latter item is higher than might have been expected—rates to London and Liverpool about £3-10 to £3-15. Several seeking vessels have been sailing in but meet with no encouragement to lay on, our ports being well supplied. Exchange for some reason or other is about ¼ per cent. higher here than with you or in Calcutta, but is expected to decline again.

THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST LIEUTENANT IVES.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on the 7th instant, before Mr. Justice Markby,

Mr. Piffard applied to the Court in the above matter, and moved that a notice might be issued by His Lordship to summon a special jury to try the case. His Lordship asked Mr. Piffard on which side he appeared. Mr. Piffard said he was acting on behalf of the defendant, Lieutenant Ives. He (Mr. Piffard) thought that as both prosecutor and defendant were military men, the position in society therefore occupied by them would fully justify the convening of a special jury to decide the case. Mr. Marindin interposing said, that he thought the application of Mr. Piffard would be rendered unnecessary inasmuch as he had just received instructions that Lieutenant May, who wished to withdraw the charge of adultery preferred by him against Lieutenant Ives. Mr. Marindin said the Crown was allowed the alternative of quashing the indictment after preferment of the charge by the provisions contained in Sections 44 and 46 of Act XVIII. of 1862. By the reading of which, it appeared to him (Mr. Marindin) that failing proof of the indictment entered against the defendant, the said indictment ought to be quashed and the prisoner *released*. His Lordship asked Mr. Marindin if the words quoted by him (Mr. Marindin) referred in any way to Sections 177 and 178 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Marindin said the Section of the Act, in reference to adultery, only required the suit to be instituted by the husband. He Mr. (Marindin) premised, from the wording of the Act, that the proper course under the present circumstances was for him, on behalf of the Crown, to quash the indictment. His Lordship did not clearly see such a solution of the matter, as suggested by the learned counsel for the Crown. Mr. Marindin said that Lieutenant May was present in Court, and ready to express his anxiety to withdraw the charge of adultery he had made against Lieutenant Ives. His Lordship intimated that the Act, on reading the Sections bearing on the point alluded to by Mr. Marindin, struck him (the learned Judge) that the prisoner ought to be formally arraigned before the Court, and required to plead, before the Court could listen to any application in connection with the charge. Mr. Piffard drew the attention of the Court to the 214th Section of the Penal Code, by which a charge of adultery with a married woman might be compounded. Mr. Piffard also referred to the case of the Queen against Smith tried on the 5th of December 1865, before Justices Kemp and Seton-Karr, who both expressed themselves very strongly that there had been a needless exposure of circumstances without any benefit having accrued thereby in support of public morality. His Lordship said that some of the Judges had takn a very different view of the matter. Mr. Piffard replied that his client, Lieutenant Ives, was no party to a compromise, and he (Mr. (Piffard) in addressing the Court had only suggested the above case as an 'amicus curiæ.' Mr. Marindin said that perhaps His Lordship would allow him to mention the subject again at a subsequent hour of the day. His Lordship acquiesced in the last remarks of the Crown Counsel, and suggested that in the interim Mr. Marindin would be able to think over the matter, and decide upon the best course to adopt in the same. He (the Judge) would reserve his opinion on the point not as to whether the indictment should be quashed, but as to the proper mode of effecting such withdrawal at the present stage of the case. He (the learned Judge) was uncertain upon the point. Mr. Marindin said that Lieutenant Ives might be arraigned, plead to the charge, and be discharged. Mr. Piffard said the prisoner might plead and then be discharged for want evidence to support the charge. His Lordship thought the better course would be for Mr. Marindin to consider the course he would adopt in the matter. At a later hour in the day, Mr. Marindin said that he had considered over the matter upon which he had addressed the court in the morning. He (Mr. Marindin) now held an affidavit, under the hand of the prosecutor, expressing the wish of the latter to withdraw from the charge. The affidavit was to the following effect.

Queen (on the prosecution of James May) vs. *Edwin Robert Ives.*

I, James May, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bengal Army, hereby make oath and say—

1.—That I am the husband of Sarah Maria May, and that I instituted proceedings in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore against the abovementioned Edwin Robert Ives for adultery with my wife, the said Sarah Maria May.

2.—That to spare the feelings of my wife and her father, and to save them from pain, I have determined, after deep and serious reflection, not to prosecute the indictment in the said case of the Queen against Edwin Robert Ives in this Honourable Court.

(Sd.) JAMES MAY, LT., late 73rd Regt. B. N. I.

Sworn this seventh day of July 1868, by James May, the deponent, before me.—A. L. PIDDINGTON, Commissioner.

His Lordship said that he had perhaps misled Mr. Marindin as to the necessity of an affidavit in the matter. The proper course, in his opinion, was for the prosecutor to go into the witness box and be sworn. His Lordship went on to say that the present was a most exceptional case in Criminal Law, as in all other cases it was strictly laid down that proceedings having once been instituted criminally, the prosecutor became nothing more in reference to the charge he had set in motion than an ordinary witness, and had no more power to stay the same. Edwin Robert Ives, the defendant, was called upon to surrender to his bail, on the charge of adultery with Sarah Maria May, the wife of James May, at Barrackpore. The prisoner at once entered the dock, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. After some further conversation between His Lordship and Mr. Marindin, His Lordship decided that it would be better to go on with the trial, as in ordinary cases of criminal procedure. By that method, the Court (His Lordship thought) would arrive, in the shortest way, and at once, to the end of the evidence. His Lordship, in reply to Mr. Marindin, thought the proceedings could not be stopped until the prosecutor had been sworn. The prisoner was then handed over by the Court to the Jury, after the latter had been duly sworn. The Clerk of the Crown having read over the indictment, and the prisoner pleading "not guilty" thereto, Lieutenant May was sworn. The witness said he was a Lieutenant in the Bengal Army, and was the husband of Sarah Maria May. In answer to Mr. Marindin the witness said he did not wish to proceed with the indictment against Lieutenant Ives, for reasons already stated in the affidavit handed in. Mr. Marindin then —His Lordship having previously decided that there was no necessity for the Crown to open the case to the jury, formally moved the Court that the indictment against the prisoner might be quashed. Lieutenant May was then ordered to stand down. His Lordship at the conclusion of the matter made the following remark:—

The prisoner was indicted for adultery under the 47th Section of the Indian Penal Code. That offence was not considered criminal in England, and many other countries in Europe. In India, and its dependencies however, the crime of adultery was punishable, under the Criminal Penal Code. In cases of criminal procedure, the person prosecuting, in the first instance, was not allowed to withdraw the charge he had instituted. In such prosecutions, His Lordship went on to say, the Crown looked upon the matter as a prosecution for the public good, and treated the prosecutor as an ordinary witness. His Lordship further said, that in the Mofussil Criminal Courts, the 177th Section of the Criminal Procedure only required that the procedure must be instituted by the husband in adultery cases. The last did not apply to the Calcutta Courts, but the Court was bound to assume that the charge before it must have been, in the first instance, instituted by the husband, otherwise the Court would have heard anything about the matter. Some Judges (His Lordship said) had given it as their opinion, in cases of adultery, that if the husband once made the charge he was bound to go on with it. Other learned Judges, on the other hand, had taken an opposite view of the matter; but if he (the learned Judge) had to decide the question, he would give judgment under Act 18 of 1862, the 44th Section of which is similar to the 17th Section of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the 46th Section of the same Act he now ruled. It was difficult, His Lordship thought, to say what sense a person, who institutes a charge, as the prosecutor. After making the charge the prosecutor became merely an ordinary witness, but in charges of adultery, the only construction he (the Judge) could put on the reading of Section 46 of the Act was that not only must the husband institute the charge but that he must likewise express a wish that the charge might be proceeded with. His Lordship went on to say that by this Section of the Act, the legislature, in his opinion, gave the husband power to withdraw the prosecution at any stage of the proceedings. This, His Lordship thought, was so different to the law in criminal cases, that he had experienced very great difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, he had just enunciated. His Lordship, in conclusion said that the husband having sworn before the jury that he did not wish to prosecute, he (the Judge) in consequence quashed the indictment as against the prisoner. The prisoner was then discharged.—*Englishman.*

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on Calcutta	at Rs. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 5/16d.	,,
3 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 1/4d.	,,
2 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 3/16d.	,,
1 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 1/8d.	,,
On demand	do.	at Rs. 11 1/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	at Rs. 11d.	,,
Circular Notes		Rs. 11d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 5: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £20 Rs. 11 7/16d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
On demand ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 ,,
3 do. ..... 4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight	(on City Bank)	at Rs. 11 13/31. per Rupee.	
4 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 5/16d.	,,
3 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 1/4d.	,,
2 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 3/16d.	,,
1 do.	do.	at Rs. 11 1/8d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at Rs. 11d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 8th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4	,,
3	do.	1/11 1/8	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10 7/8	,,
On demand		1/10 3/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/4	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per ce nt. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 33,300.

HEAD OFFICE.

39, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances, are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.